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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Will Mr. Hill Also Want to Write profoundly detrimental to the interests the Platform?

It gave us considerable pleasure the other day to print a correspondent's letter reporting the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN'S opinion that the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL was "the ablest and the smartest man in the Senate to-day."

The pleasure was all the greater because the reported incident occurred in 1895, possibly before the distinguished Ohioan had begun to fail much in his powers of intellectual penetration.

Likewise before the Hon. DAVID B. HILL had begun to show signs of the deterioration which resulted, six or seven years later, in his attempt to carry New York State for the Democracy with a candidate like Coler and a platform in which the once ablest and smartest man in the United States Senate had deliberately and wilfully incorporated this astounding plank:

"We advocate the national ownership and opera tion of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain with just compensation to owners. Ninety per cent, of the anthracite coal deposits being in the State of Pennsylvania, national ownership can but be in the interest of the whole people. . . . Whatever differences of opinion may exist over other propositions of public ownership, the propriety of that policy as applied to anthracite coal mines must be apparent to every

The result of that choice of a candidate and that conception of an effective platform, in a year full of Democratic opportunity and hope, was a Republican plurality of eight thousand and two more years of ODELL and Odellism.

Mr. HILL, it appears, is still ambitious to pick out candidates for the Democracy. Does he also intend to continue to write the Democracy's platforms?

The Merger of the Three Departments.

This theory of the psychology of the Northern Securities decision is advanced by the strongest Republican newspaper on the Pacific coast, the Oregonian of Portland:

With all due respect to the high traditions and conscientiousness of the Supreme Court, and with the belief that doubtless every member of that body would deny, truthfully, that such agreement was had or even contemplated, we shall nevertheless hazard the conjecture that the Merger decision was rendered the way it was from a consciousnes. in the minds of the Justices that public policy re guired the sustention of the Government. When the secrets of this time are revealed to subsequent generations, it will not be strange if it is shown that in this case as in others the effect was as if the Chief Justice had said, in imitation of John Mar-SHALL: 'We must sustain the Government; will Justice HARLAN please find a decision to suit?'

If that view of its duty to the Government were ever to prevail in the Supreme Court of the United States, the final tribunal of justice might as well be abolished, or gradually and gently merged in the Executive, along with the Legislative Department.

France and the Papacy.

There was a time when serious conseduences might have followed the disapproval publicly expressed by Pope Prus X, on March 18 of the complete suppression of teaching by religious orders in France which is contemplated by the Combes Cabinet. For several reasons, however, it is probable that the sole outcome of the incident will be an avoidance of the Vatican by President LOUBET during his coming visit to Rome.

The insecurity of the Combes Ministry is not due to popular disapproval of the proposed Law of Congregations, and is therefore unlikely to be increased by the rebuke administered by the head of the Church. There has been of late no and untried qualities, but of positively lack of evidence that the intended suppression of teaching by religious orders meets with even less opposition in the provinces than in Paris, and it will have been noticed that, with one exception, the Government has maintained its normal majority in all of the divisions caused by its determination to make education are giving one another a great deal of exclusively secular. The sole exception vigorous, healthful exercise. The games occurred when it was compelled, by an adverse majority of 11, to accept an amendment making ten years instead of five the term during which the drastic provisions of the bill shall be carried out. On financial grounds, the amendment commended itself to many communes that can ill afford the expenditure inseparable from the establishment of a secular system of instruction.

There seems to be but little doubt that him toward the platform. Our desthe bill will be passed substantially in its present form, and will become a law about Easter. That, shortly thereafter, the downfall of Premier COMBES will ensue is probable enough, but it will be due less to a pro-Catholic reaction than to the desertion of his Socialist supporters. who are dissatisfied with the Government's failure to provide pensions for superannuated workmen. It is by no means certain, however, that the present Premier will be succeeded by a representative of the Moderate party. A quite possible solution of the political problem would be a readjustment of the Radical-Socialist coalition under the leadership of M. ROUVIER, who would doubtless welcome M. Doumer to an important place in the Cabinet, and retain M. DELCASSE in the post of Minister

for Foreign Affairs. But, it may be said, although a Pope's displeasure may no longer exercise much influence on the internal politics of France, may it not materially diminish the prestige of that country in the Orient, by refusing to recognize it as the pro-

East? There are two reasons why Prus | their eyes bulged out." A sporting re-X. would be likely to refrain from punishing the French republic in that way. In the first place, the Powers avowedly Catholic-Austria, Spain and Portugalare not qualified, from a naval and colonial viewpoint, for the assumption of the protectorate which has been long exercised by France. The only practicable substitute for the French republic would be Germany or Great Britain, both of

Papal Secretary of State, both of whom

were far better acquainted with the pros-

pects of the Church in France than are

most Italian prelates. The best informed

advisers of Pope Pius X, are likely to

warn him with the utmost earnestness

against entering upon a war with the

French republic in which no quarter

would be given. The Radical-Socialist

party in the Chamber of Deputies would

like nothing better than a specious pre-

Under the circumstances, it might be

thought by experts in diplomacy ju-

dicious to refrain from the expression of

a disapproval that, necessarily, would

have to confine itself to words. Pope

Pius X., however, is no diplomatist, but

he evidently obeyed his conscience

18, he denounced the resolve of the

The Fifty-four Electoral Votes of

New York and Indiana.

over the Democratic situation here. As

a member of the Democratic national

committee he is naturally anxious to

find a candidate who can carry both his

State and ours. New York and Indiana

Mr. TAGGART is now reported as de-

State convention in Indiana is yet months

We use the word "again," because it is

not many weeks since the Indiana mem-

ber of the Democratic national commit-

against THEODORE ROOSEVELT was Mr.

W. R. HEARST of this town. Mr. TAG-

GART was reported to be willing, on cer-

tain conditions personal to himself and

go to work in Indiana for HEARST. Now.

it appears, he has transferred the seat of

But if the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART of

Indiana is not merely casting about for

a candidate whose cause shall profit

himself and his own interests, but is

Indiana and New York combined, he

does not need to travel further than the

shelf which contains his set of political

almanacs. The highly interesting in-

to him on three minutes' investigation:

1892, CLEVELAND'S plurality...........45,518 6,482

In each of the last two elections re-

sulting in the choice of a Democratic

President New York and Indiana went

Democratic in company; and in each

year it was the same candidate who car-

ried the two States and won the Presi-

Thus the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART is

fully warranted in assuming the possi-

bility of finding a Democrat capable of

carrying both New York and Indiana.

It is not a matter of surmise or experi-

ment, or of estimate of unknown factors

Athletics in Ohio.

The followers of the Hon. JOSEPH

BENSON FORAKER, affectionately called

"Filipinos," and the partisans of the

Hon. CHARLES DICK, known as "Dicks."

are a little rough, but this is to be ex-

Congress district, right in the bowels

of the Western Reserve. The game is

this: As soon as a convention is called

to order, the Dickites and Filipinos each

choose a chairman. Each side rushes

patches from Cleveland yesterday gave

a clear picture of this exceedingly pretty

"The fun began when MERRY HAMMER, chair-

man of the Congressional committee, a Forakerite,

tried to dictate the selection of convention officers

Collector of Customs CHARLES LEACH was nemi-

nated for chairman by the Dick delegates and JOHN

. WARD of Lakewood was selected by the Foraker-

ites. LEACH and WARD both started for the plat-

form, followed by their adherents. The Dick line

swept up from the side of the hall over chafrs,

tables and Forakerites to their leader. The Forak-

erites closed in and a line of bluecoats followed

" On up the steps of the stage the Dick men fought

their way, with LEACH held tightly in their arms.

were the bloodthirsty Forakerites. The Dick men

gained the stage. Through the fighting pack they

beat their way until LEACH got to the front of the

stage. There the Forakerites made another on-

slaught and got to the stage with WARD, their

" LEACH on one end of the stage and WARD on

Men "banged each other with fists,

On all sides, wrestling, throttling and fighting,

amid an awful uproar. A brawny fist landed on

the big sergeant-at-arms and the thud of the blows

on the mobbing delegates beat a rolling tatteo.

dential election.

ascertained fact.

game:

chairman.

the other held conventions."

1884, CLEVELAND'S plurality...... 1,047

formation here subjoined is available

New York, Indiana

negotiations to Wolfert's Roost.

The Hon. THOMAS TAGGART of In-

by religious orders.

votes next February.

to change his mind again.

text for the abolition of the Concordat.

be held out of doors and in a large arena. which are Protestant Powers. In the second place, a refusal on the It must not be thought that these matches leave any irritation in the playpart of the Papacy to permit France any longer to act as the protector of Cathoers. The Filipinos have been patronized by Mr. ROOSEVELT. As for the Dicks, lics in the East would be immediately who seem to be the better players, hear followed by an abolition of the Concordat. As we pointed out some time ago, a large Mr. JOHN J. SULLIVAN, after whose ejection from the St. Mary's Post Office majority of the French prelates have publicly expressed the conviction that such the men went into training: a divorce of Church from State would be of religion. That is known to have been

House.

" I will vote for ROOSEVELT, not because I would iss the hand that smites me, but because he is going to be the nominee of the Republican party." Naturally these athletic contests are also the conclusion of the late Pope LEO watched with keen interest at the White XIII. and of Cardinal RAMPOLLA, his

porter of the Washington Post tells us

that the Filipinos threatened to throw

the Dick chairman out of the window.

We don't know whether this would have

been against the rules or not. Breaking

in is fair, if firing out is not, for in the

forenoon the Allen county Filipinos

burst open the door, when a vicious

Still, it is a pity that the games can't

encounter ensued."

The Royal Blue Barber. Some of our esteemed contemporaries make an absurd clatter because the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has dressed in royal robes the artist who has the honor of shaving the Presidential chin and cheeks. It is said that this fortunate functionary wears a suit of royal blue. Some critics are especially saddened because his coat is "double-breasted and bears two rows of silver buttons." Exact equilibrium and distribution of weights are necessary to a barber. That doubled-breastedness and those twin files of silver are justifiable on grounds of physics, and admirable on grounds of æsthetics. That barber has and ought to have a scientific frontier.

a man of deep religious convictions, and "Isn't it enough to make a real Ameriwhen, addressing the Cardinals on March can tired?" inquires the Hon. WILLIAM JAMES CONNERS of Buffalo. Mr. CON-French Government to prohibit teaching NERS mistakes the languors of spring for stronger emotions. He and all the other maligners of the royal blue show

a distressing ignorance. The barber and the surgeon, razor and scalpel, are brothers. The barber-surdianapolis has been in New York looking geon was and may be again the two in one. The barber and the doctor were and may again be one. The symbolic painting of the barber's pole still commemorates his ancient glories as a veinopener and blood-letter. So does the royal blue of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S artist.

together will cast fifty-four electoral It is most fitting that the President's barber should wear a semi-military uniclaring that he feels quite sure that the form. As the country was reminded Hon. ALTON B. PARKER can carry Inlast week, medicine is the avenue to the highest military posts. Who knows diana as against Mr. ROOSEVELT. Whether he formed this opinion here or what ambition is seething under that at home is nobody's business. The double-breasted royal blue coat?

Capt. Thayer's Ship.

away, and there is time for Mr. TAGGART In December of 1900 the skipper of the British four-masted ship Pyrenees. sailing the Pacific Ocean 1,500 miles from any land, and in latitude 2 degrees tee was generally credited with the north, found that the cargo was afire. He curious belief that the man to carry both steered due south, for Pitcairn Island, the Empire State and the Hoosier State while his crew worked the fire pumps. At Pitcairn Island, the fire still burning, no anchorage or succor was found. The British captain turned to the west, and sailed to the island of Mangareva, in his friends, to put on yellow overalls and the Gambier group. There the Pyrenees, with one mast disabled, another tottering, her held full of water, and the fire blazing from one end of her hull to the other, was beached. The captain, on Dec. 20, deserted her. Her decks were all burned out fore and aft, cabin and woodwork were destroyed and the stand | dazed and hornswoggled. for the steering gear was broken. The am "inextricably intertwined." sincerely desirous of ascertaining in the abstract the Democratic potentialities of eams were twisted and buckled by the heat and the mizzenmast careened at an angle of 4 degrees.

Mangareva is 4,000 miles south of San Francisco, the same distance west of ably because they do not know. the Chilean coast and still further from Australia. The Pyrenees' skipper went to Tahiti, and thence to San Francisco. At the Merchants' Exchange the burned out hull was put up at public auction and a venturesome speculator bid \$265 for

it. The underwriters rejected his bid, and sought purchasers for the wreck in London and Auckland. None was found until, after some dickering, Capt. I. E. THAYER, an American citizen living in Tahiti, paid \$1,250 for the hulk.

Capt. THAYER got a wrecking outfit at San Francisco and hired one white assistant. At Tahiti he chartered a schooner and sailed 500 miles to ship a crew of native sailors and workmen. With his one white helper and the native crew he reached Mangareva and found the hull of the Pyrenees. Every movable thing had been carried away from her. The native laborers knew nothing of shipbuilding, nor were there materials at hand for repairs. So Capt. THAYER floated the hull after three months of hard labor. He obtained lumber enough on Mangareva to deck over only about a third of the ship. The cargo, burned and water soaked, was pected, as the sides cannot agree upon nearly a full load for her. The natives an umpire. The sports seem to be a knew nothing of handling such a ship. sort of spring football. Perhaps it is A mere shell, the Pyrenees sailed from played most actively in the Twentieth | Mangareva for Tahiti fifteen days after she was floated. The sailors, unfamiliar with the rig, could use no sails above topsails, and one mast was without vards. Nevertheless, the Pyrenees reached Tahiti after twelve days' sailing took on sails and stores and started for San Francisco. There she arrived safely

after a voyage of sixty-seven days. In San Francisco she was surveyed. It was found that 150 deck beams, 102 outside plates, and 34 floor plates must be removed, that repairs costing \$50,000 must be made to her hull and rigging, and that \$20,000 must be expended on refitting her. Capt. THAYER will have to pay fifty times the sum he gave for the Pyrenees to make her fit for service

again. This story, told baldly in a report of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives on a bill for the admission of the ship to American register under the name of Mangareva, might be expanded into a romance. Capt. THAYER is not romantic, however. He wants the American register. The House committee

says: "There appears to be nothing in the admission of this vessel to American register that would injure the shipbuilding or shipping interests upon the Pacific Coast or elsewhere."

Not to speak incautiously, the comtector of all Catholic Christians in the others clutched each other's throat until mittee "appears" to be warranted in this

statement. In fact, it would "appear" that the shipbuilders of the Pacific might well pray for more jobs of the kind necessary on the Pyrenees. As the American Mangareva, may she never know another stroke of ill fortune, whatever sea she sails!

The Rivals, or "Throwing a Fit."

It is beautiful to see Republicans and Democrats in Congress wrangling with one another as to which side is the only original COHEN in the matter of trustbusting. CODLIN's the friend, not SHORT! The gayety and high spirits with which each champion taunts the

other and urges on the work of baiting monopoly are refreshing. Only at an intercollegiate football game is there equal vigor of applause and fierce delight in sport.

"For God's sake," yells Mr. John SHARP WILLIAMS to his Republican friends, "take this injunction to your

souls-run amuck, you!" Run amuck against what? Oh, nothing but the business of the country; and business doesn't amount to much. For the next seven months and a half politics is the thing that counts.

Still, let us be just to the rival performers at Washington. In private they may be sniggering among themselves and asking compliments for their dexterity of simulation in "throwing" an anti-trust "fit."

The Chicago Board of Education is investigating a form of correction used in the Parental School and called "squats":

"It consists in making a boy place his hands or up and down. This is good physical exercise, but it becomes thresome in a short time. The perspira-tion and lachrymal secretions soon begin to flow and the boy promises to be good."

In moderation, this is an excellent exer cise, but a few minutes of it would turn it into an exhausting punishment. Its expressive name is its best recommendation.

Residence in Brooklyn breeds such war like passions in the human breast that even the mild and gentle teachings of vegetarianism cannot reduce them to peace. In Battle Creek, Mich., the capital of breakfast-fooddom, a party headed by Hugh T. NELSON of Brooklyn sought to break up the services of the vegetarian Seventh Day Adventists, and the police had to be called on to suppress them. A Brooklyn vegetarian, accustomed to the nightly struggle at the Bridge, is as bloodthirsty as a Manhattan meateater. He has to be to defend his life and his sacred right to go home to dinner. In war a non-carnivorous Brook lynite is equal to a dozen men from any other city of the country, as the Battle Creek Adventists will learn before they have done with Mr. NELSON.

The Hon. JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD, who has represented the Sixth Alabama district in the House of Representatives since 1887 seems somewhat perturbed by the spirited attack made upon his fences by Capt. RICH-MOND PEARSON HOBSON. He accuses "this young man" of not being a voter and of other high crimes and misdemeanors, such as "bathing in silk tights" and leading germans and dances." The veteran and the novice are debating, to the joy of the district. The Captain has a great gift of gab, and the women and children are said to be "a unit" for him. In a few weeks we shall know whether the Democratic voters of the Sixth Alabama district view with alarm bathing in silk tights and the habit of leading germans.

The Perplexity of an Ohio Democrat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am dizzy, dozy and woozy. I am mixed, muxed, In fact, as ex-Senator W. F. Vilas says, I

do not know where I am at. I have been making an earnest effort to dis-

cover why Judge Parker is being boomed The newspapers do not tell me why-prob-

David B. Hill says: "Parker stands on his record." Of course, so long as he stands on it, we cannot find out what his record is, r whether he really has any.
The Detroit Free Press says: "Parker has done nothing and said nothing

It occurred to me, therefore, that if "Parker has done nothing and said nothing," and if his record (if he has any) is hidden under his feet so no one can know what it is, he must boomed for the Presidency on account of the character, locality or circumstances of

So I made a complete search of the cyclo pedias. In most of them Judge Parker found no mention: but the "National Cyclopedia." made up, its editors claim, from facts furnished by the parties themselves, says he was born at Worcester, Mass., on May 14, 1851. Then I turned to "Who's Who," which is prepared from facts transmitted on blanks sent by the editors to the parties interested, and there I found that Judge Parker was bern at Cortland, N. Y., on May 14, 1852. Do you wonder that I feel bamb ousled and hornsweggled?

If Judge Parker was born in Cortland N editor that he was born in Worcester Maga? If Judge Parker was born in Worcester Mass., why did he inform the editor of "Who" Who" that he was born at Cortland, N. Y? If Judge Parker was born in 1852, why did he tell the "National Cyclopedia" editor that he was born in 1851?

If Judge Parker was born in 1851, why did mislead the editor of "Who's Who" by saving he was born in 1852? The New York Evening Post says Parker "colorless and characterless. Does that paper want anything more full of color and character than the above?

Is it not as good as the characteristic de scribed in the campaign song about Martin Van Buren, thus: How can one tell by the looks of his trac

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 19. Was Cuba Settled by the Romans? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In THE SUN of March 13 "E. B." inquires the meaning of Cubs t is the name of one of the minor dei

Whether he's going or just coming back?

ancient Romans. Cuba was the goddess who presided over the cradle. She was grouped with a number of others, among them Levana-"Our Lady of Sorrows," as De Quincey calls her-who first lifts up the new-born babe. See Seyfert's Classical Dictionary and Harper's "Antiquities DENVER, March 16. The classical learning of the Indians de-

of "Hecuba," once a well known figure in Troy Only One Marriage License in a Month.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

There was but one application for a marriage license at the Town Clerk's office in the great toy of Middleboro last month.

From the Baltimore American.
Out late
To skate.
Met Kate.
Her gate,
My fate!
A date.
We mase.
O fate!
Bad state.

Story of Two Lives.

PORTO RICO'S IMPOVERISHED COFFEE GROWERS.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The Ponce branch of the Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico has recently submitted to Congress a memorial calling the attention of the authorities in Washington to the unfortunate condition of the coffee industry in the island. The presentation carries the signed indorsement of various other local Chambers of Commerce, of several banks and banking houses, and of the Coffee Planters' Association of Porto Rico.

Primarily, the purpose of the memorial is to request a tariff protection for an industry which has long been the chief reliance of the Porto Rican people. The argument advanced is not entirely illogical. It rests on a proposition that although Porto Ricans are not yet recognized as American citizens, the application of the American tariff, navigation and other laws to the island makes their industries American industries, entitled to a consideration similar to that shown to various products of the mainland. Their old-time market for coffee was lost by the transfer of government to the United States, and their market in the land of their new political affiliation offers little promise of being a profitable substitute for the former outlet. The request submitted raises a question

which is somewhat perplexing. Incidentally it presents a statement of economic evils existing in the island. Of the 425,000 acres of land reported as under cultivation in Porto Rico, about 46 per cent is devoted to coffee. The memorialists declare that misery and hunger are undeniable facts in the coffee districts. They assert that approximately two-thirds of the population of the island are dependent directly or indirectly, on the coffee industry. In Spanish days the coffee crop was their chief item of export. Its value varied from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. Last year it only a little exceeded \$3,000,000 While in the matter of value of exports this item has been in part made up by increase in other items, sugar cultivation and other ndustries have not given opportunities for work and wages for the scores of thousands who have been and still are dependent on coffee growing for support.

In 1897 the island produced 52,000,000 pounds of coffee. It was then estimated hat the maximum of possible production would about double that. This estimated maximum would represent about 10 per cent, of the annual consumption of this country. It will be several years before Porto Rice could supply us with more than per cent. of our requirements.

The simplest solution of a somewhat complex political problem, and the best all round solution of Porto Rico's economic problem, would seem to lie in the creation of a market in this country for the really superior coffee of our dependency, at prices which would be properly remunerative to its growers. Mr. Roosevelt uses it and approves it. Therefore it must be good. But the President is by no means alone in his appreciation of the Porto Rican berry. The great majority of our people, probably 75 per cent.. are fairly satisfied with cheaper and inferior grades of coffee. But there are many to whom a matter of a few cents a pound is a minor consideration if a slightly

nigher price procures a better article. It would seem that the best solution of the Porto Rican difficulty, the most satisfactory solution for the Porto Ricans and for us. would be along business rather than political lines. Our imports of Porto Rican coffee in 1902 were valued at \$27.031. In 1903 the amount increased to \$718,531. If business methods can find an outlet for the entire product at prices which the berry really ought to bring on its merits, the most important cause of distress and discontent in the island will be removed.

Failing the correction, through commercial channels, of an evil which has followed as a result of American intervention in Porto Rico-the loss of the former coffee market--it would seem to devolve upon the United States, as an act of right and justice. to make some political provision for a buran of industrial distra thousands of Porto Ricans through no fault of their own, and from which they are unable to relieve themselves. Our responsibility for our insular possessions is not limited to sanitation and school establishment. We owe them at least as full a measure of industrial prosperity as they

enjoyed before we assumed control of their If the Porto Ricans, now living under the American flag, believe that they have just cause of complaint, and a proper claim for relief from oppressive conditions, they are assuredly entitled to at least a full and fair nearing. Appeals for relief from an alleged ndustrial distress should not be summarily dismissed on a basis of statistics of school establishment. Food for the mind is good, but food for the body is necessary. If misery and hunger ("la miseria y el hambre") prevail, as these business men of the sland declare, it is manifestly the duty of our authorities to take proper steps for the relief of those for whom we are now responsible, industrially as well as educationally.

Prohibition of the Liquor Saloon Advecated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the controversy between the clergymen of this city and the lawmakers at Albany, to be kept open part or all of Sunday. It would appear to me that the more vital question is, Why allow the saloon to remain open any day of the week? Why allow the saloen to exist at all? Is it a necessity? What crying need does it fill? Of what benefit is it to humanity? It has been character-ized as the "poor man's club." Why dwell so much upon the poor man? Is he the only one that patron-izes a saloon? And if he were, is not that an excellent reason why he is poor? Perhaps if the saloo did not exist there would be fewer poor think the time has come when every right thinking person should realize what a terrible curse the saloon is, and should do his utmost to abolish it. I need not cite the many homes it has wrecked, nor the many brilliant futures that have been blighted through its baleful influence. If men must drink, through its baseful influence. I make they will be let them have it in their homes where they will be away from the evil influence of the saloon, and where they will not be apt to drink until they cannot possibly hold any more

liquor selling store that should be permitted to hav a license. The community at lagre and the lawmaking body in particular ought to realize what a potent agency for the making of criminals the saloon is.

Gambling is prohibited. Is not drunkenness a SAPIENZA NEW YORK, March 20.

Forgive Us, Mr. Knott!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yes, an old Washington correspondent, who for twenty-two washington correspondent, and for twenty-two years has been on the row or at the Capitol, must indeed "be or feel himself the oldest man in the world." But why do you number among the "dear departed" the genial and brilliant J. Proctor Knott? He is still "with us," and resides in his Old Kentucky Home, honored and revered by his many Blue Grass friends.

Nostra maxima culpa! We are mighty glad Mr. Knott is still with us. May he live a hundred winters!

Of the elements' sweep when we breasted the deep In the good ship Emily B.

tacked,
Till trouble was certain to come: and the terrible roar which the hurricane bor We regret that we cannot give any guide to the Occurred when she swatted her thumb.

RAILWAYS VERSUS SEA POWER.

Russia's Projects for the Extension of Her Lines in Asia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my letter on "Railways versus Sea Power," in THE SUN of the other day, I dealt only with the actual situation in the Far East. With your pernission I would draw attention to the changes n prospect in the not very distant future through what appears to be the cooperation of Russia and Germany in eastern Asia.

It was announced some time back that the preliminary explorations for a railway from central Asian line, to Lan-chau, on the Hoangho, in the centre of the Chinese province of Kansuh, had been completed and that th surveys would begin in due course. The line which it 's said the Russian Government has decided to adopt will extend from Andijan to Kashgar, the capital of Chinese Turkestan, thence through Maralbash, on the arkand Darya, in a northerly direction to Ak-su, on another branch of that river. From here it will run in an easterly direction to Korla, on a river running into the lake Bostu Nor, and on to Turfan, on the south side of the mountains which separate Turkestan from Mongolia. Taking an easterly direction, the line continues to Khamil, or Hami, the meeting place of caravan routes from all parts of Asia. From here the trace adopted runs continuously nearly southeast to Lan-chau on the Hoang-ho. The distance is estimated at about sixteen hundred miles, and between Kashgar and Lan-chau there are few points where the altitude of the line reaches five thousand feet: the greater part of the trace zone—an important point.

The explorations for this line have been going on for the last twenty-five years, but very actively of late Among the principal explorers were the indefatigable Przjevalsky, Pevisov, Potanin and Roborovski, who laid down the outlines that have been filled in by their successors. This is the Russian contribution to what will be a great central Asian trunk line

The other end begins at Tsing-tau, on the German concession at Kiao-chau in Shantung, and the first section of it from there to Tsi nan-fu, the capital of the province, has just been opened by the running of a train be tween the two points, and effusive congratulations were exchanged by the German Kaiser and the Governor of Shantung, Chu-fu. Significantly enough, the despatch announcing these auspicious events stated that on the same day a "relief" draft of a thousand men left Germany for Tsing-tau.

This Tsing-tau and Tsi-nan-fu section is part of the line which will eventually reach Singan-fu, the ancient capital of China, and only some three hundred and fifty miles from Lan-chau, the present projected terminus of the Russian line, already described. That these two points would be connected sooner or later goes without saying, and a traveller from the West would have the option, according to the season of the year, of making a trip to China by the Trans-Siberian or the Asiatic Grand Central.

From a political and military point of view the construction of the Russian central line would be an event of the highest importance. In the contingency of a war between a European continental combination to which Russia was a party and one or more sea Powers here would be no longer a question of maintaining war fleets in the China seas so far as those European Powers were concerned, nor need they maintain expensive garrisons along the coasts in ordinary times. For all practical purposes European and Chinese interests would coincide, and against aggression from the sea the soldiers of Germany, Russia, France and other Continental Powers might be found fighting side by side, in defence of their consolidated interests in Asia. In course of time, these trans-Asian railways will, mercial causes, be matters of European conern, and as the fiscal systems of the various European Continental countries are harnonized through commercial treaties will become part of the one system that will ventually bind Asia and Continental Europe together and render them both, in war time at least, independent of communications by

NEW YORK, March 18.

PROFESSORS' SALARIES. A Massachhsetts Philosopher Has His Say

on the Subject. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. on professors' salaries make a caste of professors. Neither law nor society makes or tolerates a nobility. Professors are, like the quit teaching as freely as you would clerking or brickmaking.

With a liking for the work, you simply ask if you can lay up a little money from it or make a respectable living for your family. There is the town's appropriation or the income of the foundation: you can take it or seek a living elsewhere. Either may be meagre; but you know what it is before engaging. A deal of the salary shooting is from half-loaded guns; the gunners knew as little of practicable economy and of a man's strict needs as a to keep his feet off the plants and walk between the rews is not master gardening. The professor's relief, like his heaven, is within him. He must scrutinize his outlays; see if his connections with clubs and other societies are really worth half what they cost; if his vacation rangings and discom forts refresh him better than the roomy, restful freedem of his home; beware of hiring and feeding needless horses; rid himself of his good-for-nothing dog, and, perhaps, of a great coal glutton in the cellar that but poorly

varms the house.

Costs of living? Buy things for their food Costs of living? Buy things for their food values, not for their fashionable names. Nonsense to fill up with lettuce and the earliest radishes when you want victuals. You can buy more food for 50 cents than you can eat buy more food for 50 cents than you can eat in a week, or eat more than you can buy for \$20. Buy as nearly as practicable at wholesale, not run to the grocer and butcher for every day's dinner. Porterhouse and rump and round are not the only meats. Oysters and some of the fishes are luxuries. Many things in cans are insipid, if not unwholesome; you can only guess at their ages. Grains, whole or ground, done up in pasteboard and printing, ought mostly to be shunned as cheats; you pay 10 or 15 cents a pound for them; you can buy in mass as much meal, hominy or flour for 3 or 4 cents; the rest is jim-crack. For a house, a moderate cost or rent, with a long walk, is better than a handy extravagance.

But then, the professor is not so obstreperous as his advocate. Often he is content with what he knows cannot be made opulent or generous, and scorns the begging, the plotting, the bullying that he sees used for

or generous, and scorns the begging, the plotting, the bullying that he sees used for the unworthy. Yonder is a judge paid \$500, but clamoring for \$900 when \$300 would pay well for the little work he does. Smartville's postmaster, with moderate abilities, gets per successful that sum. Hundreds of like situations.

be filled for half that sum. Hundreds of like situations.

Now, the professor is not advised to follow suit; but he may see here what was once possible for a student still alive and in fair health. At Exeter, one term, food cost but 40 cents a week; two other terms, 60 cents and 73 cents. In college, three years, after the freshman, food cost \$83.25, rooms \$87, tuition, \$217, books and clothing \$110.42, vacations \$27.20. Add \$39.60 not absolutely needful, and \$564.47 paid all the bills. In a divinity school, \$527.19 paid the expenses of three more years: \$1,091.66 paid for six years of university life. The costs of many other similar residences would fall between that sum and \$2,000.

ORANGE, Mass., March 18.

Religious Infidelity in the Chetto.

Dr. Isidor Singer in the New Era.

Strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, it is,

evertheless, a fact that the disappearance of the

religious element in the make-up of Jewish life

brethern than with us slow thinking Ashkenazim

and Sephardim. They jump almost without transi-

tion from extreme orthodoxy to agnosticism or, what is still worse, to absolute indifference in religious matters. They quickly arrive at the con-

viction that the great metaphysical problems which could not be solved by Rambam, Spinoza,

an and Lazarus will not find their solu

proceeds much more rapidly with

serves to be investigated by our learned cor-respondent. Prof. Schmalz has suggested that "Cuba" is an abbreviation or corruption

tion at the hands of the young men who are being prepared for their ministry by the Jewish theo Although Lam far from a nautical man, I'll sing you a song of the sea; orical seminaries of New York and Cincinnati. Much in a Name. From the Civil Service Magazine.

The newly-appointed postmaster at Keokes,
Hawali, is Mr. David Kapohokohoakimokeweonab.

She tacked to the east, and she tacked and sh

THE INALIENABLE RIGHT TO GAMBLE.

A Demand That All Legislation Prohibit. ing Games of Chance Be Repealed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As long the man with more than the average share of money is allowed to gamble and have the protection of the law in so doing, the man with smaller means should have the same privilege. Gambling is a fascinating amusement, more common in the West than in the East, but it is as natural for people to gamble as it is for them to engage in other pastimes. Lottery, keno, faro, roulette, sweat, craps, &c., are all games of chance, which have the advantage slightly in favor of the operator

&c., are all games of chance, which have the advantage slightly in favor of the operator and against the player, for the preservation of the bank. If players were informed at to the chances against them (and these chances can be mathematically calculated), those who wish to take the chances should not be deprived of the opportunity.

Honest horse races are as much enjoyed by the horses themselves as they are by the thousands of recreation seekers who swarm to see them on the holidays. Poolrooms honestly conducted in connection with races of the same kind often allow the players the use of their carfare for investment when the races themselves cease to lend any enchantment to the sport. For the man with more than the average amount of money the stock exchanges, with their thousands of auxiliary poolrooms, give opportunity to include the gambling instinct, under the protection of the law. Stock, markets and exchanges are necessary to trade and industry, and regardless of how they are manipulated, they cannot in the slightest degree be deprived of their business, however illegitimate some of their transactions might be.

From the worthless stock of the wild-cat mine to the United States Government bonds, all take their chances on the real or imaginary financial conditions of the market. Here the player is not informed of his chance of winning or losing, and the exact conditions of the game are only known to those fortunate enough to be on the inside. As long as barter and trade are so near to the art of gambling that they could not be distinguished by any body of sane jurors, it would seem quite plausible to any one that gambling should be allowed universally if it is allowed at all.

The day has passed for partiality or class privilege to be allowed to portions of the population; all classes are constitutionally entitled to equal rights before the laws and equal recognition before the courts, and equal recognition before the courts, and equal recognition before the courts, and equal recognition before the courts,

FISH STORY WITHOUT A FISH-ERMAN.

Cain Let Loose From a Box of Sardines in the Sultan's Harem. From the Courrier des Etats-Unis

Here is a startling story which we copy from a Spanish paper: Late one night last month an English storekeeper in Morocco, the ancient capital of Morocco, was roused from his sleep by loud knocking at his door and shouts of "Daba! Daba!" ("Open quick"). Looking out, he recognized the uniforms of the soldiers of the Palace. He opened the door and asked what they wanted. An officer told him that the Sultan wanted all the sardines in his establishment. The Englishman woke up his assistant, and they loaded up a wagon with boxes of sardines and sent it off with the guards. Next morning the Englishman appeared at the Palace and presented his bill. While waiting for his check one of the secretaries of the Sultan told him what had happened. This assistant secretary was a countryman of the storekeeper. "Oh, we had a lively time here last night," said he "The Sultan made a present of a box of sardines to one of his wives. She, good-natured soul, brought it into the harem, so that her sisters might sample the sardines. When the box was opened a hundred glorious eves made the little fishes sparkle in the box. Immediately all the lovely ladies squatted on the floor, and then yumi yum! yum! But, oh horror! and likewise boo! hoo! There were not enough to go round! The ladies 'rose to a man.' 'More sardines!' they shouted, and the stately halls of the Palace echoed the silvery tones of their piercing screams. The terrible cry, 'Bardines! Sardines!' rang through the entire building.

"The Sultan was terrified, He rushed to the harem. 'Beloved ones, he gasped, 'what in the holy name of Mohammed is the matter?' 'Sardines! Sardines! Sardines! they shouted. 'Stars of my existence!' said the Sultan, don't go on strike I beg of you. Have a little patience and I will send you all the sardines in the town.

"The ladies gave three cheers for the Sultan, and when your supply arrived they cheered more, after which they squatted down again and sailed into the sardines. Now they call them 'horrid things!' and shouts of "Daba! Daba!" ("Open quick") Looking out, he recognized the uniforms of

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Plea for an Im-

proved Prison in Trenton. To the EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire There is a matter coming before the State Legisla-ture in New Jersey in a few days which is of the most vital importance to the prisoners of that State. Senator E. C. Hutchinson is to present a bill for an appropriation to be used for the improvement and extension of the State prison. We have at Trenton a present population of 1,210, and to accommodate these men only 900 cells. The law requires that the warden should give every man a solitary cell, and they are only built to accommodate one; yet he is compelled to put two and even three men in a cell together. The moral effect is distinctly bad, and as far as the health of the men is concerned great risks are run. We shall give our brute beasts more room than is afforded these unfortunate charges of the State.

Travelling, as I do, from prison to prison, I have the opportunity to note the improvements which have been made in these institutions all over the country, and the steady

stitutions all over the country, and the steady advance in true prison reform; but New Jer-sey has been far behind, and until recently no advance steps have been taken. For insey has been far behind, and until recently no advance steps have been taken. For instance, not only are our prisoners not properly housed, but no chapel has ever been built for religious services. When I first commenced my work in that prison, I found that the men had to worship in the stone corridor outside their cells, where seats were improvised for them. When the new hospital was built the old one was given over for chapel use. It will, when crowded to its utmost capacity, hold 350 men, and we have 1,210 clamoring for the opportunity that all men in this Christian land should be allowed—to worship God on the Sabbath day of rest. While many of our churches are but poorly filled, here is a great audience longing for the privilege, composed of men who, above all others, should have the religious instruction and message of hope which it is the duty of the Christian Church to present to them. I know of no other State prison among the many I visit where this matter has been so completely overlooked.

With this appropriation a new cell house, a new chapel and other needed buildings can be built, and the chaplains and others who are faithfully toiling for the reform of these men will thus feel that their efforts are not frustrated by conditions which naturally thwart and militate against moral elevation.

men will thus feel that their efforts are not frustrated by conditions which naturally thwart and militate against moral elevation. These men behind the walls are voiceless and voteless. The free citizens of the State must speak for them, so I plead as their friend that the opinions of all interested in this subject be sent to the State representatives so that the vote taken may have the strong indorsement that will speak for humane and reformatory measures.

NEW YORK, March 18. MAUD B. BOOTE.

American Who Joined the Hong-Shun-Tous.

From the Indianapolis Star. Dr. Gels was the first of three Americans permitted to join the Hong-Shun-Tong, the Chinese Masonic lodge in Indianapolis. The members of this lodge will attend the funeral in a body. A college faculty and one from the Chinese Masonio

odge. Vesterday a telegram was received here from Chin Gun Sing, Master Mason of the local lodge who is now in New Orleans. He directed that the Indianapolis Chinese turn out in a body to the

Chinese Masons will hold a meeting of sorrow. Canary Bird and Bullfinch Militnery.

From the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News There has been a run on rare bird skins and lumage for ladies' hats this winter. One young ady wore what, I suppose, is called a garden hat judging by the greenery which bedecked its ample Among this brilliant foliage I counted eight bullfinches. However a young and pretty could thus bedeck herself like an aboriginal savage passeth the imagination. There was a woman who recently spent £300 on a ball dress made from canary breasts - but she was French.

Colored Umbrella at Last.

From the London World.

Are colored umbrellas really to make their appearance? There is no doubt that in its present orm the umbrella is the ugliest and most inartistic dress item we possess, not even excepting man's tall hat. The Japanese have shown us what it is possi ble to do with it, but somehow our fashion mongers have never learned anything from them. ever, this spring our hopes are again revived that we are to be emancipated from the tyranny of the

dark paraplute. Words of Warning in the Divorce Court

From the Boston Evening Record, Judge Hardy said in the divorce court yesterday: Mr. Officer, tell all witnesses to lift their veils, and that if they don't speak louder than these last ones I'll dismise their cases without prejudice.